

ably no close living relatives and are certainly of ancient lineage. The two first named were treated by Christensen (1938) as a subfamily of his Polypodiaceae. In Copeland's latest arrangement (1947), however, they are rejected from a more circumscribed Polypodiaceae and appear under his Aspidiaceae, though without the status of subfamily. Indeed, the category of subfamily seems not to be accepted by Copeland. This seems a pity, more especially in a large family such as the Aspidiaceae (66 genera) in which the *Onoclea* group rubs shoulders with such morphologically diverse elements as *Elaphoglossum*, *Dryopteris* and *Quercifilix*.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.

A New *Athyrium* with Reticulate Venation

E. B. COPELAND

ATHYRIUM praestans Copeland, n. sp.

Diplazium (?) *praestans* Maxon, in herb.

A. rhizomate breve adscendente, stipitibusque paleis fuscis angustis 2-3 mm. longis integris vestitis; stipitibus paucis fasciculatis, 4-7 cm. longis, 2 mm. crassis, obscuris; lamina 20-30 cm. longa, 7-9 cm. lata, oblanceolata, subcuspidata, basi attenuata, integra vel undulata, herbacea, glabra; costa conspicua, venis angulo acuto excurrentibus deinde versus marginem curvatis, ubique furcatis et anastomosantibus; soris irregularibus, usque ad 5 cm. longis, fere omnibus unilateralibus (asplenioideis), indusiis angustis integris.

Peru: Chazuta, Río Huallaga, Department of San Martín, alt. 260 meters, in forest, G. Klug No. 4002 (type, in U. S. National Herbarium). Also, Department Junín: Killip & Smith 23621, alt. 700-900 m.; 26798, alt. 340 m.; 27800, alt. 135 m.; Department of San Martín: F. Woytkowski 35237, alt. 890 m.

When I chose this subject for a publication in honor of Doctor Maxon, I intended to treat the species as representing a new genus. Considering only it and the types and body of *Athyrium* and *Diplazium*, its generic